The Potential Use of Sensitive Gravitometers to Predict Nuclear Attacks Days or Weeks in Advance

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Introduction

A recurring theme in many of my papers has been reference to the fact that neutrinos/gravity in the presence of magnetism Leads to the transmission of this neutrino/gravitational energy into the past. This fact underpins temporal communications, stellar formation, and helps to determine both the speed and endurance of light as it travels through four dimensions of space.

Abstract

Many analysts believe that the world now stands on the brink of nuclear war. Short of building a temporal device of our own (not a bad idea,) there are steps that individuals can take to take advantage of a very limited form of temporal information that people may be overlooking.

The last U.S. atomic weapons test occurred in 1992, over 20 years prior to the advent of very advanced gravitometers which have already proven themselves useful for identifying buried gold deposits hidden hundreds of years ago. If we were still doing nuclear testing today, we could use these gravitometers to verify one of my theories.

Provided that all major variables are accounted for, I propose that gravitometers should be used to monitor for a telltale increase in the level of gravity that I believe will be detectable prior to our next nuclear event.

Everything in the area of a future nuclear explosion should, in fact, get imperceptibly heavier in the days and hours leading up to the event. The closer the event gets, the stronger the effect. We're not talking about something a person would notice just walking down the street; sensitive instruments would be needed to detect this sort of change. Knowing how much of a change to look for and how much warning the system may provide would require conducting a nuclear test and suspending the test ban treaty. However, we may be able to estimate the gravitational effects using computer models.

Conclusion

Something as simple as a gravitometer could help us to save lives just prior to the start of a nuclear war.

Note: Due to revisions in this author’s hypothesis concerning the dynamics of inverse-mass neutrinos, the increase in neutrino energy generated by such an event should create increased gravitational conditions in the instant after a detonation rather than prior to the detonation. Remarkably however, according to subsequent abstracts written by this author, we might see

particles such as whole protons and quarks with high energies striking detectors prior to such an event as the magnetism generated by the nuclear detonation combined with the exceptionally dense mass of the nuclear core would permit for some physical matter to be projected in the reverse temporal dimension due to the Higgs Field transference effect. In short, we need to look for not increased gravity but high-energy protons and quarks which do not have their origin in deep space.